The Incorporation of Large Volumes of Strong Attractors (Gluons) in Order to Catalyze Fusion

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Introduction

Although many approaches to fusion have been attempted, never before has it been proposed that atoms to be fused be “pulled together” rather than “pushed together.” Strong attractors such as gluons offer perhaps the only possible means of achieving fusion through this approach.

Abstract

Although the contents of experimental fusion chambers are often referred to as a “quark-gluon plasma,” never before, to this author’s knowledge, has an attempted been made to increase the relative density of gluons within the plasma in order to enhance fusion.

Gluons are naturally found in these plasmas as a consequence of high temperatures as protons devolve into their constituent components. If one wished to enhance a fusion reaction, one would want to incorporate, as much as is possible, greater concentrations of strong attractors including gluons and even odderons.

Subsequent to the publication of the original version of this document, this author proposed the use of odderons (which attract over greater distances than gluons) and a method for generating these odderons.

Odderons may be generated through the counter-circulation of individual protons against the circulation of proton triplets which are conveyed in parallel flight and in which enough space remains for streams of single protons to be looped through the triplets.

Conclusion

The success of this approach depends upon the ability to construct miniaturized proton counter-circulators capable of shunting odderons into the quark-gluon plasma. Subsequent publications from this author deal with the other engineering challenges associated with deriving useful energy from fusions reactions other than the most basic problem of initiating those reactions in the first place.